

The American Naturalist

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EDITORIAL

THIS is a report upon an experiment. The historic AMERICAN NATURALIST had become so much an integral part of the intellectual environment of a group of genetically minded biologists that some of them became apprehensive at the inclusion of non-research material. On the other hand, hundreds of biologists have been enthusiastic about the news and general matters covered in the non-research section; they have been enthusiastic in their praise of the streamlined NATURALIST.

This is a scientific age; the scientific age is an experimental age. We have completed our experiment and assembled our data. THE AMERICAN NATURALIST of 1945 is an institution deeply valued by a special group of biologists. The fortnightly news had its adherents among the old subscribers and it fulfilled a definite want—a "hidden hunger"—existing in the subconscious minds of the more numerous biological scientists outside the genetic field. A dilemma? No! The Science Press will provide a journal for each group. After a brief period of development, fission takes place: THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENTIST edited by Ware Cattell is now established!

The trend is toward specialization. The consensus of opinion seems to be that scientists in America will be best served by publications which are homogeneous in nature. Scientists apparently do not like the idea of diluting research papers with material of transitory interest. Bookshelf space is another factor. Magazines such as *Science* and *Nature* devote only a fraction of their pages to the publication of original research. Those subscribers wishing to retain these for reference can not do so readily without preserving much extraneous material.

THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENTIST will not print the results of original work, although it will publish brief non-technical reviews of current research problems. THE AMERICAN NATURALIST will revert to type, becoming again a bi-monthly journal of biology with emphasis placed upon evolution and genetics.

The American Naturalist

Established in 1867

Edited by JACQUES CATTELL

and

WARE CATTELL

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Two recently returned plant explorers, W. H. Camp and E. J. Alexander, both assistant curators at the New York Botanical Garden, addressed the annual meeting of the Corporation on January 22, after Dr. William J. Robbins, director, had presented his annual report. The meeting was in the office of the president, Joseph R. Swan, of New York City.

In his statement Dr. Robbins said in part: "The past year has been notable because the garden reached its fiftieth anniversary and because for the first time in its history the board of managers undertook a planned campaign to increase the resources of the garden and to develop its unlimited possibilities.

"The program of development aims to improve the Garden both as a scientific and educational institution and as a place of recreation and inspiration. It contemplates a total expenditure of more than \$6,500,000, which is in part to be supplied by the City of New York with whatever State and Federal support may be forthcoming for the post-war program of the city. The balance of the funds required is to be derived from other sources. The program contemplates an eventual capital expenditure of something less than \$2,500,000 and an addition to our endowment of something more than \$4,000,000.

"The capital expenditure covers a new modern museum building, a restaurant and rest rooms on the grounds, an exhibition house adequate for special indoor displays, reconstruction of the snuff mill (the old stone building on the Bronx River in which the Lorillard tobacco business had its inception), building of roads and bridges, a new and conveniently located rose garden and other landscaping essential for the comfort and enjoyment of the Garden by the general public. The additions to the endowment will provide for the maintenance of

special outdoor and indoor displays and for strengthening and expanding the educational and scientific work.

"There can be no question of ultimately attaining the program outlined. How speedily it will be reached will depend upon a general understanding of the true function and potentialities of service of the New York Botanical Garden and the co-operation of members of the Corporation,



DR. WILLIAM J. ROBBINS

the Board of Managers and other associates and friends of the institution."

In reviewing the year's events, Dr. Robbins spoke of the Garden Week celebration in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary in the spring, which brought 137,000 visitors to the garden; the special program and display for the Red Cross in March; Rose-Growers' Day with the American Rose Society co-operating in June, a folk dance



DR. W. H. CAMP

festival for the New York National War Fund in September and a three-day exhibition and program with the Eastern States Chrysanthemum Society in October.

He announced a forthcoming expedition to Nyasaland, the first sent by the Garden to the continent of Africa, in conjunction with the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition has been made possible through the generosity of Arthur S. Vernay, a life member of the Garden and a newly elected member of the Corporation. Mr. Vernay will lead the expedition.

Among the year's important acquisitions was the placing of the Princeton University Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

A new type of affiliation with the Garden, initiated during the past year, has brought eleven industrial members to the support of the institution. These are: U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; Lederle Laboratories, Inc.; West Indies Sugar Corporation; Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc.; W. Atlee Burpee Co.; American Cyanamid Co.; Union Car-

bide & Carbon Corporation; E. R. Squibb & Sons; John Wanamaker; Merck & Co.; and Standard Brands, Inc.

Mr. Alexander, who spent nearly eleven months in Mexico, exploring for plants in some of the least known mountainous sections of the country, described the mechanics of plant collecting, from the time that a botanist starts his studies of the known flora of a region long before he leaves home, until his living plants and seeds and dried herbarium specimens are deposited in the institution where they will be grown or studied. This involves, he pointed out, numerous letters and permits, selection of field assistants to use in each region explored, the training of these men, collecting and pressing of specimens, taking and transcribing of notes, labeling and drying of specimens, caring for seeds and living plants to keep them in prime condition for later culture, storing and finally shipping all the material to the United States. In addition to herbarium specimens of some 1,200 species, with many duplicates of each,



E. J. ALEXANDER

a number of which are new to science and thus increase the knowledge of Mexican plants. Mr. Alexander brought back propagating material from living plants which should make important additions to horticulture. Among the dozen that he described were a red-flowered lobelia 12 feet tall; morning-glories with flowers of royal purple, lilac, rose-purple and buff-yellow; a rich blue-flowered salvia, a passion-flower with highly ornamental red fruits; and the famous hand-flower tree, extremely rare in cultivation. His collections included 600 lots of seeds, besides living material of 750 different kinds of plants, of which 440 now are growing in the New York Botanical Garden's propagating houses.

Dr. Camp, who brought back 22,000 specimens (of an undetermined number of species) from Ecuador, described the work which follows the receipt of newly collected specimens at the institution, and told of the days—or sometimes weeks and months—that are involved in the identification of a single plant; of the other specimens that must be examined and compared; of the botanical literature that must be thoroughly studied; and of the correspondence and sometimes travel to other institutions that must be carried on before the identity, particularly of a little known or new species, can be ascertained. The final task, he explained, is preparing a written report on the material collected, particularly of the new species found, so that they may become a part of botanical science.

Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott, Sterling professor of botany and director of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, was elected a member of the Board of Managers. Until he went to Yale in 1940, Dr. Sinnott was an appointive member of the board, representing Columbia University. He has since retained his post on the Garden's corporation. New members of the corporation elected are Arthur S. Vernay, Sidney

Weinberg, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Mrs. Hugh Peters and Mrs. Charles Doscher.

Mrs. Robert H. Fife read the annual report of the Advisory Council, of which she is chairman, and Mrs. J. Henry Harper, manager of the Garden's Manhattan office, reported on progress of the campaign for funds.

All officers of the Garden were re-elected as follows: Joseph R. Swan, *President*;



Petrelle, New Haven, Conn.

DR. EDMUND W. SINNOTT

Henry de Forest Baldwin and John L. Merrill, *Vice-presidents*; Arthur M. Anderson, *Treasurer*; and Henry de la Montagne, *Secretary*.

In addition, the seven members of the board whose terms were expiring were re-elected for another three-year period. They are Henry de Forest Baldwin, William Felton Barrett, Edwin de T. Bechtel, Henry F. du Pont, the Reverend Robert I. Gannon, S.J., Mrs. Harold I. Pratt and Joseph R. Swan.



CLARENCE ERWIN McCLUNG

CLARENCE ERWIN McCLUNG

WITH the advent of the twentieth century a galaxy of brilliant young zoologists arose to illuminate the firmament of American science. Among them was C. E. McClung, who died suddenly on January 17, 1946.

Dr. McClung led a full and useful life. After a start in pharmacy, an intense interest in the microscope and its revelations led to a career in zoology. The discovery of the chromosomal mechanism for the determination of sex that solved an ancient riddle, brought him world-wide recognition and laid the foundation for a life-time of researches on chromosomes. His teaching methods sent a stream of young people into research and professional careers. His leadership produced forward-looking changes in educational policies in the universities that employed him. His keen intellect, genial personality and administrative ability brought him many responsibilities not only in the universities that he served but in other connections, such as the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.; the National Research Council; the national scientific societies, the promulgation of *Biological Abstracts*; the editorship of scientific periodicals; and his "good-will ambassadorships" to Europe, Uruguay and Japan.

C. E. McClung was born at Clayton, California, on April 5, 1870, but spent most of his earlier years in Kansas, where he grew up, received his education and embarked upon his professional career. After graduating in pharmacy at the University of Kansas in 1892, he taught pharmacy and chemistry for a year and then entered the college and continued in graduate studies, receiving the A.B. degree in 1896, the A.M. in 1898 and the Ph.D. in 1902. S. W. Williston introduced him to animal histology and vertebrate paleontology. He studied one semester with E. B. Wilson at Columbia University and one summer at

the University of Chicago with W. M. Wheeler. The latter suggested his study of the spermatogenesis of a grasshopper and thus initiated his life-long researches on chromosomes.

In 1901 Dr. McClung was made chairman of the department of zoology at the University of Kansas and in 1912 he became director of the zoological laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania. After his retirement in 1940 he spent a year at the University of Illinois as acting chairman of the department of zoology. In 1943 he was invited to become acting chairman of the department of biology at Swarthmore College.

Dr. McClung was a critical and painstaking investigator. He sought to improve the results of research with the microscope by devising improvements in the instrument itself and in microscopical methods. These efforts eventuated in a "McClung Model" research microscope and in the publication of the "Handbook of Microscopical Technique" which was prepared with the help of a group of collaborators. His published work reveals a wide range of interests beginning with pharmacy in 1890 and including paleontology, microtechnique and photography, in addition to his well-known papers on chromosomes; also various educational and philosophical subjects. The latter categories are represented by such titles as; "The Contribution of Science to the Welfare of the Nation" (1927); "The Unity of Life" (1932); "Science and Religion" (1938); "The Ethical Implications of Biology" (1939); "The Passing of the Great" (1940), and "Units and Systems" (1943).

Dr. McClung was well known for his keen and analytical mind, lively imagination, active sense of humor, natural simplicity and sympathetic friendliness. These qualities made him a delightful com-

panion on almost any occasion. He was always ready to offer kindly counsel to the many students and others who sought his advice; and his unselfish devotion to the interests of all who were associated with him was proverbial.

The artistic side of his nature revealed itself in a liking for composition and literature, developed as an undergraduate; in his devotion to various forms of music and pictorial art; in his mastery of different forms of drawing as revealed by the expertly executed illustrations of his scientific papers; in his enthusiasm for photography and an abiding interest in dramatics. As one of his former graduate students remarked, "Dr. McClung is an artist at everything that he does."

As a teacher, Dr. McClung sought to develop the innate capacities of the individual. As he stated in 1934 (*Bios*, Vol. 5): "The primary obligation of the educational system is the mental development of the students and not the inculcation of a determinative amount of formal knowledge." Even in the course in general zoology, which he taught at the University of Kansas, he introduced "unknowns" to stimulate the investigative inclinations which most young people possess but which are often stifled by the teaching methods more commonly employed. Personal conferences with students helped to determine the causes of difficulties and to find the best means for improvement. As managing editor of the *Journal of Morphology* from 1920 until his death he did much to assist authors to a better understanding of the best methods of preparing manuscripts for publication.

As an evidence of the esteem in which Dr. McClung was held by his students and associates he was tendered a testimonial dinner, during the scientific meetings in Boston in 1922, celebrating his completion

of twenty-five years as a teacher of zoology. About eighty of his friends wrote personal messages which were bound together for presentation and dedicated as follows: "This little book is affectionately dedicated to Clarence Erwin McClung, who throughout 25 years as a teacher of zoology has exerted a profound influence on individuals and organizations concerned with biological research and whose personality has always been characterized by patience, courtesy, kindness and unselfishness."

This feeling of respect and affection increased with the years so that when Dr. McClung retired in 1940 more than two hundred friends in many foreign lands as well as in all parts of America wrote letters of greeting which were bound together and presented to him at the dinner held in his honor. This handsomely bound volume bears the following dedication: "To Clarence Erwin McClung who, in more than forty years of teaching and research has been a leader in: painstaking and significant research; explaining the mechanism of heredity, advancing better methods of teaching science; training young men and women for teaching and research; perfecting microscope design and refining microscopical technique; improving the preparation of scientific papers; providing biologists with a comprehensive abstracting service; furthering cooperation among scientists for the advancement of research through the National Research Council, at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory and in our universities; radiating friendship and sympathetic understanding to friends, students and associates at home, throughout the nation and in foreign lands."

Dr. McClung's many friends in all parts of the world therefore mourn the passing of a distinguished scientist, a great teacher and a true friend.

D. H. WENRICH

THE WM. G. KERCKHOFF MARINE LABORATORY OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

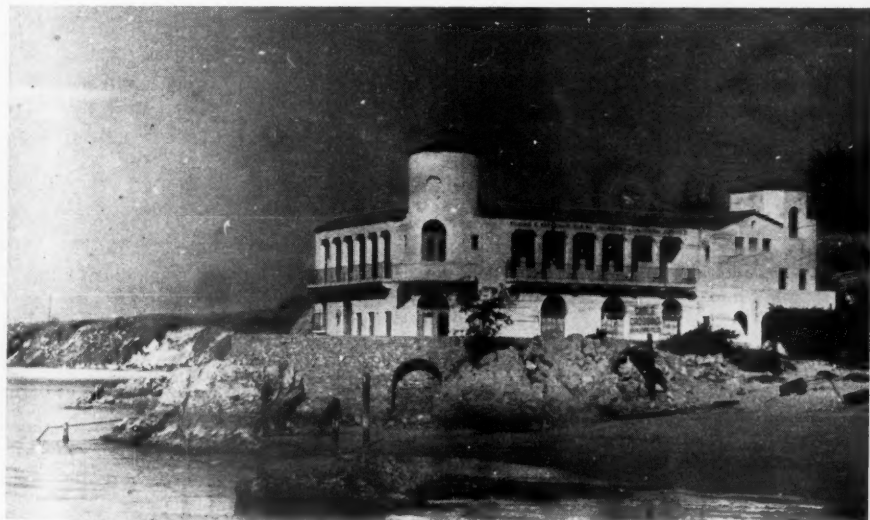
THE Wm. G. Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory was established in 1929 by the late Professor T. H. Morgan as a part of the Department of Biology of the California Institute of Technology. The building was originally part of the Palisades Yacht Club and is of concrete construction. It follows the typical California-Spanish type of architecture. The laboratory is located fifty miles south of Pasadena and forty-five miles southeast of Los Angeles, and is situated near the entrance of Newport Bay on the east side.

There are four large rooms in the laboratory, three of which are supplied with running salt water. Table space is available for approximately twelve investigators. Sleeping space is available for eight, part or all of which is reserved for biology students from the institute from mid-June to the end of July.

At present the staff consists of the director in residence and certain members of

the Pasadena staff, particularly Dr. Albert Tyler, experimental embryologist, and Dr. C. A. G. Wiersma, animal physiologist, who generally spend summers at the laboratory and week-ends during the rest of the year.

Living material is available for a large variety of investigations in marine biology. Among the more special animals are *Amphioxus*, *Balanoglossus*, *Urechis* and *Ciona*. *Chaetopterus Nereis*, sea urchins (three species), sand dollars, the large flatworm *Cryptophallus*, hydroids (including *Corymorpha*), anemones, sea pansies and sea pens, sponges (good laboratory specimens), starfishes, sea cucumbers, crustaceans and mollusks are easily obtained. Outside dredging and trapping yield additional material such as hagfishes, true fishes, geophyreans, *Dentalium*, annelids and members of most phyla. There is an abundant plant life. Plankton and dredged specimens can be obtained by means of the laboratory skiff or motor boat. A collector is



The Wm. G. Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory

part of the laboratory personnel. The salt water system is particularly designed for rearing and keeping marine animals in the laboratory.

No charge is made for research space, and ordinary equipment is supplied at the laboratory or can be obtained from Pasadena. Investigators should bring their own

microscope equipment or arrange in advance for such special equipment.

Applications are acceptable from qualified investigators and should be submitted to the director at least three months prior to the date of expected arrival. The post-office address is Corona Del Mar, California, Box L.

G. E. MACGINITIE

VISUAL STUDIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene of the University of Minnesota is making a study of visual functions and visual fatigue in man as affected by different illuminants. This project is sponsored by the Verd-A-Ray Corporation of Toledo, Ohio. The work is being conducted by Drs. Ansel Keys, Ernst Simonson and Josef Brozek.

We learn from Dr. Keys, who is director of the project, that in spite of great public importance and interest there has been little controlled experimental research on the actuality, characteristics, variability and controlling factors of visual fatigue. The work here is concentrated on the objective measurement of visual fatigue in man, as indicated by visual performance and functions, and the effects of intensity and spectral characteristics of the illuminant. Normal men are used as subjects and they are maintained in a fixed experimental and testing regimen over a period of many months.

The major present activities involve regular sessions of standardized visual work of a type and duration calculated to produce visual strain and fatigue. A series of tests of visual function is given before and after each session, and the actual visual performance in amount and quality is recorded for the actual work. Psychological methods are used to reveal subjective sensations and impressions.

The visual work and testing sessions occupy a total of four to six hours on each occasion. On different occasions the illumination intensity is varied, using, in general, three levels designed to be what would be considered poor, good and brighter than customarily recommended. At each of these illuminations two spectral distributions are used; these are those of the common type of incandescent frosted ("Mazda") lamp and of the abbreviated spectrum produced by the Verd-A-Ray lamp.

AWARDS FOR THE STUDY OF GOITER

THE American Association for the Study of Goiter will offer the Van Meter Prize Award of \$300 and two honorable mentions for the best essays submitted concerning original work on problems related to the thyroid gland. The award will be made at the annual meeting of the association, which will be held in Chicago in the Spring. The competing essays will cover either clinical

or research investigations. A place will be reserved on the program of the annual meeting for presentation of the prize award essay by the author if it is possible for him to attend. It will be published later in the annual proceedings of the association. This will not prevent its publication, however, in any journal selected by the author.

DINNER IN HONOR OF GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT

DR. GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Nobel Laureate in Physiology and Medicine, 1934, professor of medicine, Harvard Medical School, and director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory of the Boston City Hospital, reached his sixtieth birthday on December 2. A testimonial dinner was tendered him in the Aesculapian Room of the Harvard Club of Boston on December 5 by some of his intimate associates and scientific colleagues.

Dr. William B. Castle served as toastmaster, and the speakers included Dr. Henry A. Christian, C. Sidney Burwell, James W. Manary, Laurence B. Ellis, Elliott P. Joslin, Reginald Fitz, James Howard Means and Francis M. Rackeman.

The speakers reviewed some of the outstanding personal characteristics and scientific contributions of the guest of honor. Dr. Reginald Fitz, representing the president and the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, took the occasion to present to Dr. Minot its Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding achievements. Dr. Castle presented to Dr. Minot a bound volume of letters of greeting

from numerous scientists throughout the world who have made notable contributions to hematology and nutrition.

*Bachrach*

DR. GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT

DINNER IN HONOR OF BRIGADIER GENERAL
JAMES S. SIMMONS

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES S. SIMMONS, chief of the Preventive Medicine Service of the Office of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, was the guest of honor at a dinner in November, given to him in Washington by Colonel Richard P. Strong, director of Tropical Medicine of the Army Medical School. Leading military and civilian scientists and others interested in the preventive medicine program paid tribute to General Simmons for the important role he played in establishing the best army health record in this war that has ever been attained. Major General Norman T.

Kirk, the Surgeon General, who recently awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal, said that General Simmons had "organized and developed a world-wide program of military and civil public health which secured both immediate and enduring benefits by reducing hazards to the health of the troops, civilians engaged in essential war work and displaced persons," and that by applying the best available knowledge, fostering research and extending new information on the causes and prevention of communicable diseases he had contributed directly to the winning of the war.

ROBERT D. POTTER AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

ROBERT D. POTTER, science editor of the *American Weekly* and former president of

the National Association of Science Writers, will teach the first college course in science reporting and editing at New York University.

The course has been organized to meet a demand for trained science writers brought on by the interest in scientific subjects which has grown out of the war. It is the culmination of several months of planning by the National Science Writers Association. It will be offered on Wednesday evenings from 8 to 10 P.M. during the spring term beginning in February.

The needs of different media, an examination of sources and tools needed by the science writer and a discussion of science terminology will feature the course. Each student will be given regular science writing assignments from learned journals and will have his articles discussed and edited by the instructor. A critical discussion of science stories that reach an editor's desk will be held at each class session.

Mr. Potter was formerly with the *New York Herald Tribune* and Science Service, and during the war was acting chairman of the department of general science at the New York University School of Commerce.



ROBERT D. POTTER

BENJAMIN H. WALDEN

BENJAMIN H. WALDEN, who retired on account of ill health on October 1, as entomologist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, died on January 6 at the age of sixty-six years. He had been employed at the Station for forty-three years.

In commenting upon his death, Dr. William L. Slate, Director of the Station, said, "Mr. Walden's long career at the Station is matched only by those of his former chief, Dr. W. E. Britton, Dr. E. H. Jenkins, second director of the Station, and Dr. E. M. Bailey, who recently retired as chief of the Department of Analytical Chemistry. During this time he had taken an active part

in the work of the Department of Entomology." A correspondent writes: "In the early days of the department, his hand was in almost every phase of the work. In more recent years, his particular responsibility had been taxonomic work and charge of the insect collection. Mr. Walden's recent retirement left a gap in the department which will be extremely difficult to fill. He had an encyclopedic mind and his knowledge of entomological matters was remarkable. The entire staff turned to him constantly for help. His death leaves the whole staff saddened in the loss of a valued colleague and friend."

For the past twenty years, Mr. Walden had been in charge of taxonomic work and the insect collection. He was the author of "*Orthoptera* of Connecticut," published by the Geological and Natural History Sur-

vey as Part II of the "Guide to the Insects of Connecticut." He was an authority on *Orthoptera* and *Hemiptera*. He was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

GRANTS IN PHARMACOLOGY

THE University of Utah has received from the Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago another grant of \$1,500 for the Department of Pharmacology for the continuation of research on anticonvulsant and other drugs. The Amalgamated Sugar Company of Ogden has given \$300 to assist in the remodelling of the research labora-

tory of Dr. G. A. Matson, in the Department of Bacteriology. The Givaudan-Delawanna Corporation has appropriated the sum of \$5,250 for the investigation of skin disinfection to Dr. P. B. Price, professor of surgery, and the Utah Medical Foundation has contributed \$500 to the School of Medicine for the purchase of books and journals.

THE INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

THE sixth conference of the Institute of Food Technologists was held on March 17-20 at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y. The program consisted of eight technical sessions, one luncheon and one banquet session. It was planned to inform those engaged in the processing, packaging, handling, shipping and storage of food products on technological developments during the war.

Thirty-seven papers on food technology were scheduled for the six technical sessions. In addition, an afternoon session consisting of eight papers was planned for those primarily interested in milk processing problems. Another afternoon session with a program of six papers was devoted to frozen foods.

Addresses on subjects of international importance were made at the Monday luncheon and the Tuesday banquet. The presentation was made of the Nicholas Appert Medal Award given by the Chicago Section for "preeminence in and contributions to the field of food technology."

Registration began at the Statler Hotel on Sunday, March 17. An attendance of a thousand technologists from all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico

and South America was provided for in the hotel and meeting rooms by the Local Arrangements Committee of the Western New York Section under the chairmanship of Dr. K. G. Dykstra, Birdseye-Snyder Division of the General Foods Corporation at Albion, New York.

An Industrial Exhibits Committee, under the chairmanship of John Fix, of the American Can Company, Rochester, N. Y., arranged for an equipment and supplies exhibit in keeping with the program for the technical sessions. These exhibits were opened on March 17 and continued throughout the meeting. Space for a hundred exhibits was made available by the Statler Hotel. Plans for the conference were started last fall when ODT rulings, which caused the cancellation of the conference in 1945, were relaxed.

On the evening of March 17 there was a discussion on "The Training of Food Technologists." On March 18 there was a session on Quality Control; Operations Session, Flavor and Flavor Control Sessions; on March 19, a Sanitation Session, an Electronics Session, a Dairy Session, and on March 20, a Nutrition Session and the Frozen Foods Session.

SHORT NOTES

Forrest R. Immer, plant breeder and associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, died on February 2 at the age of forty-six years.

Charles V. Taylor, dean of the School of Biological Sciences of Stanford University, California, died on February 22 at the age of sixty-one years.

Dr. Isaac Hall Manning, Kenan professor emeritus of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina, died on February 12 at the age of seventy-nine years. He served as dean of the school for twenty-eight years.

Dr. Alfred Millard Wose, professor emeritus of urology of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, died on February 13 at the age of sixty-nine years.

Dr. Louis John Auerbacher, known for his work on the chemistry of nutrition, a former director of medical relations for the Borden Company, died on February 23 at the age of seventy-one years.

Dr. Edward W. Koch, for the last sixteen years dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Buffalo, died on February 9 at the age of sixty-four years.

Clarence W. Perley, retired chief of the classification division of the Library of Congress, died after a long illness on February 3. Mr. Perley, who was seventy-nine years old, was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was an instructor in biology before the turn of the century.

Three Washington scientists were inducted into Sigma Xi, national honor society for scientific research, at the annual meeting of the District of Columbia chapter on January 29. These are Dr. Myron S. Anderson, senior chemist in the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville;

Dr. John B. Reeside, Jr., in charge of paleontology and stratigraphy at the United States Geological Survey, and Capt. Ernest W. Brown, of the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.

Dr. Esther Loring Richards, associate professor of psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, was among the ten women honored at an achievement dinner given on February 9 by the Women's Press Club of Washington, D. C. Dr. Richards was chosen for her outstanding work in the mental rehabilitation of war veterans during 1945.

Dr. Raymond B. Allen, dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois at Chicago, has been appointed president of the University of Washington, Seattle, to succeed Dr. Lee Paul Sieg. The appointment becomes effective on September 1. A new division of medical science has been established by the University of Washington, of which Dr. Edward L. Turner, of Bradford, Pa., has been elected dean.

Sarah Gibson Blanding, for the past five years dean of the New York State College of Home Economics of Cornell University, has been elected to succeed on July 1 Dr. Henry Noble McCracken as president of Vassar College. During the war Miss Blanding served on the Emergency Food Commission of Governor Thomas E. Dewey with the title of director of human nutrition, and was a member of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. She is a former president of the National Association of Deans of Women.

Dr. L. A. Maynard, since 1939 the director of the U. S. Nutritional Laboratory at Cornell University, resigned on February 1 to devote full time to the university as director of its School of Nutrition. He will be succeeded as head of the federal laboratory by Dr. Karl C. Hamner, who has

been a member of the staff since its beginning in 1939. Dr. Maynard will serve as consultant to the federal laboratory assisting in the guidance of its program, particularly in the fields of human and animal nutrition. Before going to Cornell University in 1915 he was associated with the experiment stations at the state colleges of Iowa and Rhode Island.

Dr. Robert Graham, head of the department of animal pathology and hygiene, has been appointed dean of the newly established College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Illinois.

Dr. Frances Ann Johnston, of the University of Chicago, has been appointed research assistant professor in the department of food and nutrition of the College of Home Economics of Cornell University.

At the University of London Dr. Walter Freudenthal, since 1934 research worker and assistant in the Department of Dermatology, has been appointed university reader in dermatological histology tenable at University College Hospital Medical School.

Dr. Edwards A. Park, professor of pediatrics at the School of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University, and pediatrician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has retired. He will be succeeded by Dr. Francis F. Schwentker, who has specialized in infectious diseases.

Colonel Karl R. Lundeborg, who recently returned from India, where he served as theater medical inspector and theater surgeon, has been appointed assistant chief of the Preventive Medicine Service of the Office of the Surgeon General.

Dr. Morton A. Seidenfeld, of Oceanside, L. I., who was formerly chief clinical psychologist in the Division of Neuropsychiatry of the Office of the Surgeon General, has been appointed director of psychological services for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. G. Canby Robinson has been appointed executive secretary of the Mary-

land Tuberculosis Association, to succeed the late William B. Mathews.

Colonel Raymond O. Dart, deputy chief surgeon for the American Forces in the Western Pacific, who received the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star for his work in that theater, has been appointed assistant director of administration of the Army Institute of Pathology of the Office of the Surgeon General.

Dr. Harold E. Anthony, dean of the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, has been named a member of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. Dr. Anthony will fill the vacancy created by the death in January of Dr. Thomas Barbour, of Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Hui-Lin Li, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant professor of botany at the University of Szechow, and has left for San Francisco, from where he will sail for China. For two and a half years he has worked as a research associate under Dr. Francis W. Pennell, Curator, during which time he completed a monograph of 282 species of plants of the genus *Pedicularis* in China, forty-nine of the species being described as new. He also made a study of the floristic relationships between Eastern Asia and Eastern North America.

A GRANT of \$2,500 a year for two years for the further study, by electrical methods, of drugs acting on the autonomic and central nervous systems has been made by the Smith, Kline and French Laboratories to Professor Amedeo S. Marrazzi, head of the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the College of Medicine of Wayne University. Dr. Marrazzi introduced and elaborated the use of action potentials in the quantitative estimation and exact localization of drug action on the nervous system. By this means he has been able to detect hitherto unknown actions of drugs on synapses. The results have brought clarification of the concepts

of drug and mediator actions on the autonomic nervous system. They have also made possible a better correlation of the chemical structure of sympathomimetic amines with their adrenergic inhibitory actions. He plans to extend this work, and to further utilize the technique in the study of synapses in the central nervous system and how their function is modified by drugs.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University will offer residencies in conjunction with seven city hospitals for advanced specialized training in physical medicine. The program will consist of four months of basic instruction at the university followed by a year of supervised clinical work at one of the hospitals. Intended to give a "sound background for a career in the field of physical medicine based on clinical experience," the program will extend over three years. Applications should be made to the directors of the following participating hospitals: The Presbyterian, the New York Post-Graduate, Mount Sinai, St. Luke's, Goldwater Memorial, the Montefiore and the Hospital for Joint Diseases.

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, by invitation of the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, April 4, Friday, April 5 and Saturday, April 6. Demonstrations will be held at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 2109 Adelbert Road; all other sessions will be held at the Hotel Statler. The chairman of the Local Committee is Dr. Normand L. Hoerr.

The Times, London, reports that, at the invitation of the Lord President of the Council, Professor S. Zuckerman, professor of anatomy at the University of Birmingham, has joined a committee set up to consider the policies which should govern the use of the scientific man-power and resources of Great Britain during the next ten years.

An anonymous gift of \$1,200,000 for the erection of a new library has been made to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Colonel John H. Talbott, MC, Commanding Officer and Director of Research of the Quartermaster Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence, Mass., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his "professional skill, inspirational leadership and comprehensive understanding of the problems of thermo-conductivity which enabled him to contribute to the welfare and morale of every combat soldier." A member of the faculty of Harvard Medical School, now on military leave, Colonel Talbott assumed command of the Quartermaster Corps Climatic Research Laboratory when it was first opened in 1943. The presentation was made by Brigadier General Georges Doriot, Director of the Military Planning Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, and took place at the Business School Faculty Club of Harvard University.

Dr. J. C. Geiger has been awarded by the Provisional Government of the French Republic the Ordre de la Santé Publique "in recognition of the distinguished service rendered France as Director of Public Health in San Francisco."

Dr. Winford H. Smith, for thirty-four years director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, will retire on March 31. He will be succeeded by Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, assistant director since 1940.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul K. Smith, of the U. S. Army Air Forces, has been appointed associate professor of pharmacology at the George Washington University School of Medicine. Since 1942 he had been chief of the laboratory of pharmacology and biochemistry of the School of Aviation Medicine of the Army Air Forces at Randolph Field, Texas. He served as instructor and as assistant professor of pharmacology at Yale University from 1936 to 1941.

Dr. G. H. Percival has been appointed the first holder of the Grant Chair in Dermatology of the University of Edinburgh.

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